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# Southwest Sentinel.

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SILVER CITY, N. M.

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**I. O. O. F.**  
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Silver City Chapter, No. 2, at Masonic  
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All communications invited to attend.  
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Silver City Lodge, No. 4, meets at Masonic  
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evening of each month. All communications  
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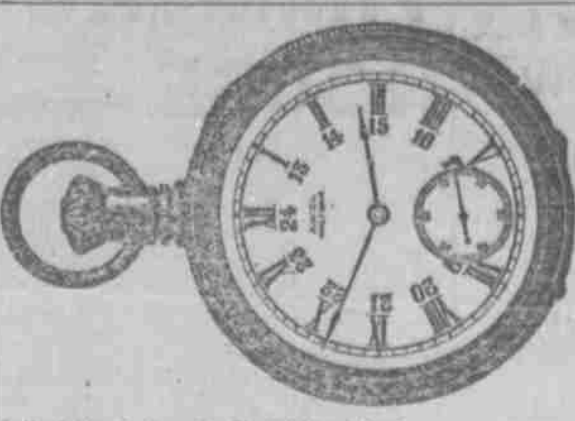
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vices every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sun-  
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**Feed & Livery Stables.**

Pinch Altes, New Mexico.

## Political Points.

Col. A. K. McClure has chal-  
lenged Gov. McKinley to a public  
disputation on the tariff, to be  
held in Philadelphia at some con-  
venient time in September, and the  
governor does not seem to be very  
anxious to accept. He refers the  
proposal to the republican National  
committee, and McClure has  
handed his challenge over to the  
democratic committee. Perhaps  
they will decide that the debate  
shall be held, and perhaps not.  
Very naturally the governor is shy  
about encountering such a political  
and economical athlete as the  
gallant and distinguished editor of  
the Philadelphia Times; or it is  
possible that he understands that  
the tariff question has become a  
back number, and that the real  
and decisive issue of the campaign  
is the Force bill and Negro Domina-  
tion.—New York Sun.

The demonstration made at the  
democratic notification meeting at  
New York was literally overwhelm-  
ing in its character, showing un-  
mistakably that even before the  
campaign is fairly opened party  
enthusiasm has reached a very  
high pitch. Mr. Cleveland's speech  
of acceptance is a very clear out-  
line of the issues on which the  
campaign is to be fought—the tar-  
iff and the force bill in the North;  
the force bill and the tariff in the  
South. Everything goes to show  
that on these issues the democrats  
will win. The tariff touches the  
pocket nerve, and the threat of  
force-bill legislation goes to the  
very root of democratic principles.  
and stirs up the indignation which  
freemen must always feel when  
their rights and liberties are as-  
sailed. There is no need of any  
elaborate tariff discussion at the  
South. There is no one here to  
convert. Our people are practi-  
cally unanimous in their opposi-  
tion to a system which robs the  
producer and the wage worker to  
enrich the manufacturer.—Atlanta  
Constitution.

There was no need to collate  
elaborate statistics to demonstrate  
that there is a steady tendency to-  
wards a decline in the prices of  
commodities. Political economists  
long ago explained the causes of  
this tendency; but not one of them  
deserving the name was ever so  
absurd as to include a protective  
tax among the causes. New in-  
ventions and improvements in the  
methods of production, better or-  
ganization of individual forces,  
and cheaper and more rapid means  
of transportation and distribution,  
are among the most obvious and  
most important factors in reducing  
prices. It was not the tariff of  
the United States—though some  
absurd protectionists so pretend—  
but new applications of scientific  
discoveries to manufactures that  
have brought down the prices of  
steel rails throughout the world.  
Intelligent organization of skilled  
labor, combined with new ma-  
chinery, and not a blind and  
brutal tariff, has reduced the cost of  
locomotive engines to consumers  
in the United States as well as in  
Russia and in Brazil.—Philadel-  
phia Record.

Before that magnificent audi-  
ence representing the National de-  
mocracy which gathered Wednes-  
day in the metropolis to hail  
the chief and hear his greeting,  
Mr. Cleveland uttered some high  
and memorable words. The occa-  
sion was inspiring. The man  
spoke with a surpassing dignity,  
as became the representative of  
the principles he there enumerated.  
Mr. Cleveland's patriotic utter-  
ances of that day may well serve  
as the campaign slogans. The  
democracy has entered into a cov-  
enant with the people that suffrage  
shall be untrammelled. It reviews  
with ardor its protestations that  
"no plan of tariff legislation shall  
be tolerated which has for its ob-  
ject and purpose a forced contri-  
bution from the earnings and in-  
come of the mass of our citizens to  
swell directly the accumulations of  
a favored few." It stands as stur-  
dily now as for generations it has

stood for the maintenance of the  
integrity of the constitution,  
threatened by the centralizing  
ideas of radicalism. But it  
is not alone in the wisdom  
and the inspiration of what was  
uttered upon this occasion that the  
democracy as a party finds satis-  
faction. In the enthusiasm, the  
superb confidence, the unbroken  
harmony and brotherhood of that  
gathering, was generated that elec-  
tric spark called victory. There  
had been factions, but they com-  
mingled. There had been resent-  
ments, and they vanished. If  
fears existed they were swept  
away. Democracy enters upon  
the campaign one and indivisible.  
It believes in itself. Upon a plat-  
form of convictions it stands earn-  
est, hopeful, confident that the  
masses always turn to truth at  
last.—Kansas City Times.

The spirit of Americanism re-  
volts against a system which prom-  
ises unearned profits; which in  
support of claims to those un-  
earned profit incites its beneficia-  
ries to fraud and violence, until  
what should be scenes of peaceful  
and honest industry are turned  
into fields of deadly strife, where  
the armed mercenaries of the fa-  
vored plutocrat contend in murder-  
ous violence with his locked out  
employees. Under this system the  
civil order is suspended and mili-  
tary tyranny is forced. Where  
once was American liberty this  
system forces martial law. The  
bedizened and brass buttoned  
brigadier general, to whom all  
citizens are mere privates to be  
kept under military discipline, is  
forced into the place of the officials  
chosen by the people. And this  
plutocracy makes this despotism  
seem less odious than it ought to  
seem, because despotism is better  
than the bloody anarchy to which  
this bloody plutocracy would force  
us did we not accept despotism as  
the alternative. Within the last  
quarter of this year, 1892, two re-  
publican states have been put  
under martial law and garrisoned  
with federal troops to put an end,  
for the time being, to the anarchy  
forced by the rapacity of favored  
plutocrats, and this same rapacity  
is responsible for the martial law  
now existing in Pennsylvania.  
Are Americans who love liberty  
content to look forward to a future  
in which they must calmly submit  
to enduring such conditions as the  
rule of their government? It is  
fortunate, indeed, at such a time  
as this that the democratic party  
has in Mr. Cleveland a leader calm,  
high minded, and so filled with the  
courage of his conviction of duty  
that he is capable of facing, with-  
out any thought of shrinking, the  
dangers and difficulties which have  
been interposed between the  
American people and the return to  
free, honest and peaceful govern-  
ment. The hour has come when  
this return must be made, and with  
the hour has come the man.—St.  
Louis Republic.

## A Two-Edged Sword.

Deming Herald.

In their gratulation over the in-  
crease of American exports the re-  
publican newspapers unconsciously  
pay the best possible tribute to  
the value of free trade. It is lar-  
gely the reciprocity clause of the  
McKinley bill that is sending  
American goods abroad, and in a  
measure overcoming the vicious  
intent of the balance of that act to  
curtail American foreign trade.  
They will find that this pet tariff  
measure, like a two-edged sword,  
cuts both ways. It is an object  
lesson that the people will not fail  
to study—are intently studying  
from day to day. The people will  
reason that if free trade opens the  
ports of the world to American  
goods, why not have more of it?  
Why keep up a tariff bill that  
closes foreign ports to any of our  
goods? If free trade in small  
doses is good, let us try it in larger  
doses. What is the use of taking  
two bites of a cherry? Down with  
prohibitive tariffs! If free sugar  
gives us twenty-one pounds of  
sugar instead of fourteen for a  
dollar, let us try the same remedy

for clothing, on which we now pay  
a duty which makes a ten dollar  
suit cost us from fifteen to eight-  
teen. That is the way people are  
reasoning to themselves, and it is  
logical and conclusive. Down with  
protective tariffs and up with free  
trade! will soon be the cry, and  
that cry will have to be satisfied.

## The New Navy.

New York Sun.

The compromise reached on the  
Navy Appropriation bill will add  
to the new fleet two vessels of the  
highest type of efficiency. It may  
be something of a disappointment  
that still more was not accom-  
plished; but the lavishness of the  
Billion Congress seems to have  
enforced frugality even in this  
matter of great National impor-  
tance. Indeed, it was not only by  
postponing appropriations for the  
battle ship until the next session  
that the authorization for it was  
secured. On the other hand, the  
House accepted much the most  
important portions of the additions  
proposed by the senate. It is  
sometimes said disparagingly that  
the senate added a dozen vessels  
to the bill and the house only  
granted one. But this one ship  
selected by the house from the  
senate's list may cost nearly a mil-  
lion dollars more than the ten  
smaller craft that the senate pro-  
posed. In fact, the limit set for  
the battle ship is \$4,000,000. It  
will also cost far more than the  
coast-defense vessel proposed by  
senate, while being itself a most  
efficient coast defender, as well  
as a seagoing line-of-battle  
ship. Again, the armored cruiser,  
which the house had already or-  
dered, is to be a very expensive  
vessel, the New York costing \$2-  
985,000, while the limit for the  
new vessel of this type is \$3,500,000,  
and she will be superior to the  
New York.

It will be seen therefore, that,  
while only two vessels have been  
authorized by congress, they may  
be worth two dozen torpedo boats  
and small gunboats such as nu-  
merically swelled the senate's list.  
Secretary Tracy has described the  
New York as "an unusual combi-  
nation of great offensive and defen-  
sive power, with extraordinary  
coal endurance and a high rate of  
speed." She can go twenty knots  
an hour, and at a less speed can  
make a voyage of 13,000 miles  
without recaling. She is built,  
in fact, as the secretary says "to  
keep the sea, and thus destroy the  
enemy's commerce, and not only  
his commerce, but any commerce  
destroyer he may send out. Four  
such ships distributed in various  
quarters, would put an effectual  
stop to the depredations of as many  
fleets of ordinary cruisers. For  
general purposes of service in war  
she is believed to have a wider  
field of usefulness than any other  
ship yet designed for the Navy."  
The secretary also speaks of the  
New York as a "magnificent vessel,  
in which the highest efficiency of  
the cruiser type is reached—in  
fact, the best all-round vessel of  
any type." But the new armored  
cruiser, as planned, is likely to be  
1,500 tons larger than the New  
York. She will have four barbette  
turrets instead of two for her  
heavy guns, and these will be pro-  
tected by 10-inch armor. Her  
protective deck will also be an im-  
provement on the New York's,  
and her battery power will un-  
doubtedly be superior.

Of the three battle ships now to  
be joined by a fourth, Secretary  
Tracy has said that "there are  
others in existence of greater size,  
but none of greater power or effi-  
ciency." Their battery is "the  
heaviest and most effective carried  
today by any ship afloat or pro-  
jected," while their water-line  
armor of nickel steel is eighteen  
inches thick. The main battery  
of one of these vessels throws over  
three tons weight of projectiles at  
a single discharge, and the projec-  
tiles of their 13-inch guns can per-  
forate twenty-two inches of steel  
at the distance of a mile. Their  
secondary batteries discharge  
three hundred and thirty projec-  
tiles per minute. It is already

certain that the new battle ship  
will be an improvement on the  
Massachusetts, Indiana and Ore-  
gon, although as it has only lately  
been sure that she would be con-  
structed, her plans are not so far  
advanced as those of the armored  
cruiser. Her one great point of  
gain will be in her speed. Alto-  
gether the two vessels authorized  
at the present session will be most  
valuable additions to the new fleet.

## The Legislature.

The several counties of the  
Territory will be entitled to the  
following representation in the  
next legislature:

## COUNCIL DISTRICTS.

1st District—Colfax and Mora

counties, one member.

2nd District—San Miguel coun-  
ty, (including Guadalupe county)  
two members.

3rd District—Taos, Rio Arriba  
and San Juan counties, two mem-  
bers.

4th District—Santa Fe county, one  
member.

5th District—Bernalillo county,  
two members.

6th District—Valencia county, one  
member.

7th District—Socorro and Sierra  
counties, one member.

8th District—Grant and Dona  
Ana counties, one member.

9th District—Lincoln, Chavez,  
Eddy, Dona Ana, and Grant coun-  
ties, one member.

## REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

1st District—Colfax county, one  
representative.

2nd District—Mora county, one  
representative.

3rd District—Colfax and Mora  
counties, one representative.

4th District—San Miguel county  
(if Guadalupe county be not legally  
constituted), four representatives;  
or if Guadalupe county be legally  
constituted, then and in that case,  
San Miguel county, three repre-  
sentatives. Guadalupe county, one  
representative.

5th District—Santa Fe county,  
two representatives.

6th District—Dona Ana county,  
one representative.

7th District—Rio Arriba county,  
one representative.

8th District—Taos, Rio Arriba  
and San Juan counties, two repre-  
sentatives.

9th District—Bernalillo county,  
three representatives.

10th District—Valencia county,  
two representatives.

11th District—Socorro and Sier-  
ra counties, two representatives.

12th District—Dona Ana county,  
one representative.

13th District—Grant County,  
one representative.

14th District—Dona Ana and  
Grant counties, one representative.

15th District—Lincoln, Chavez  
and Eddy counties, one repre-  
sentative.

The sheep industry in New Mex-  
ico has shown quite an improve-  
ment in the past few years. Not  
only has there been a marked im-  
provement in the number of sheep  
raised and grazed but the tendency  
of the flockmasters has been to  
improve their sheep by introducing  
better grades. This has resulted  
in reducing the number of carpet  
wool sheep materially. Grazers  
are finding out that it is more pro-  
fitable to sell off carpet wool stock  
and raising sheep with a higher  
grade of fleeces. It is gratifying  
to note that this is not only the  
case in New Mexico, but in other  
sheep districts as well. Stockmen  
are thinking more than they used  
to, that has resulted in several  
progressive steps in the past few  
years. It is a question whether  
scrubby, low grade sheep are pro-  
fitable for any purpose. It is a  
noticeable fact that when they are  
sent in for mutton they meet with  
a very poor demand and have a  
demoralizing influence on the  
general trade.—Drovers' Journal.

Butterflies to the number of

150,000 will be shown in the Penn-  
sylvania exhibit at the World's  
Fair. The collection is said to be  
the most complete and finest in  
the world.